## The Evening Star.

bad a right, as military commander, to ar-renge terms of surreader, which would pro-

tect the lives of those prisoners. I believe that it is conceded by everybody that I had that right I know that Mr Lincoln conceded I at metime. By Mr. Boutwen, -Q.

conceded I at the time. By Mr. Boutweit.—Q. How recently his the President expressed to you the opinion that Gen. Lee or others, who had the benefit of parole, should be tried and punished. A. Not since about two years, Q. Have you at any time heard the President make any remarks to the admission of members of Congress from the rebel States into either House. A I cannot say positively what I have heard him say on that subject. I have heard him say as much, perhaps, as in published speeches last summer as I ever heard him say twice in his speeches that if the North carried the elections by members enough

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## 3d Extra.

IMPEACHMENT.

REPORT OF THE MAJORITY OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE IN PA-VOR OF THE IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COM-MITTEE.

At twenty minutes before two o'clock to day, Mr Bontwell obtained the floor in the House of Representatives, and said on behalf of the Indiciary Committee he desired to report the testimony taken by that committee, and the resolution adopted by a majority of the committee in favor of the impeachment of the President of the United States. The labor of preparing the major ty report had been performed by the gentleman from Penasylvania, (Mr. Williams;) the duty of sabmitwag said report devolved upon bim, (Wr. Boutwell;) he being the second man on said committee, and the Chairman Mr. Wilson diesenting from the majority report.

The report, with the testimony, was then sent to the Speaker's desk by Mr. Boutwell. Mr. E. B. Washburn suggested that the ordimary course be taken; that is, that the report be iaid upon the table and printed. Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, decired that the report should be read.

Mr. James Brooks said it was likely the House would become ured of the matter before the reading continued fifteen minutes, and suggested that the chairman of each portion of the committee having a report to make, should be allowed to state the substance of their several reports instead of having them read, as he understood the reading would take Sve hours. Some members exclaimed "Read the report;" "We want it read," &c.

Mr. Washburn said he was willing to have the report read, if the gentleman from Maseachacette (Mr. Elliot) was.

The Clerk then proceeded, at a quarter to three o'clock, to read the report of the majority of the committee, which closes with a resolution prefering articles of impeachmen! against the President of the United States and is signed by Messrs. Churchill, Boutwall, Lawrence, of Ohio, Williams, of Penasgivasia, and Thomas, of Maryland.

The testimony upon the subject is year velominous, covering over 1,200 pages of printed matter, embracing orders, lettere statistics, &c.

Subjoined we give the main points of the mading witnesses : TESTIMONY OF GENERAL GRANT. The following is the testimony of General Grant, who was exam into July 18, 1867:—I have seen the President very frequently in reference to the condition of affairs in the rebel States. When I was asked to be at Cabinet meeting, it was because some question was up in which, as General of the Army, I was interested. I am not aware of any interview with the President, on amnesty. I thought myself at that time that there wis no reason why because a person had rised to the rink of a General he should be excluded from amnesty any more than one who had failed to reach that rank. I spoke on that point. I did not see much reason for the 20,000 dollar clause. These are the only two points that I remember to have spoken of at the time. Afterwards, however, told him that I thought he was much nearer right on the 20,000 dollar clause. nearer right on the 20,000 dollar clause than I was. I was present when the proclamation was read in Cabinet, but my views were not asked. I never gave gave any opinion to the President that it would be better to issue a proclamation of general amnes. ty. Q. Did you ever give your opinion to the President that his proclamation interfered with the stipulations between yourself and General Lee A. No. sir. I frequently had to intercede for General Lee and other paroled of ers, on the ground that their parole, so lon as they obeyed the laws of the United State prefected then from arrest and trial, the President at that time occupied exectly the same grounds, viz: That they should be tried and punished: he wanted to know when the time would come that they would be punished, I told him not so long as they obeyed the laws and complied with the stipulations. That was the ground I took. It applied to every one who took the parole, but that matter was not canvassed, except in case of some of the leaders. I claimed that in surrendof the leaders. I claimed that in surrendering their armies and arms they had done what they could not all of them been compelled to do as a nortion of them could have escaped, but they surrendered in consideration of the fact they were to be expect from trial so long as they conformed to consideration of the fact they were to be exempt from trial so long as they conformed to
the obligations they had taken, and they
were entitled to that. Q. You looked on
that in the nature of a parole, and held
that they could only be tried when they
violated that parole? A. Yes, that was the
view I took of the question, that is my view
still. I understood this to apply to Gen. Lee.
That was my unders and they still. I understood this to apply to Gen. Lee. That was my understanding of an arrangement which I gave voluntarily. Gen. Lee's army was the first to surrender, and I believed that with such terms all the rebel armies would surrender, and that we would thus avoid bushwhacking and a continuation of the war in a way that we would make very little progress with, having no organized armies to meet. Q. You considered that the like terms were given by Gen. Sherman to the armies which surrendered to him. A. Yes sir, and to all the armies that surrendered after that. I held that so long as they kept their parole of boner and obeyed the laws they were not subject to be tried by court. I will state here that I am not quite certain whether I am being tried, or who is being tried, by the questions asked. Mr. Eloridge, I am not trying anybody. I am inquiring as to the President's fire, Grant I have these questions asked. Mr. Eldridge, I am not trying anybody. I am inquiring as to the President's proclematios, and to the views he entertained. Bid you give these views to the President! Gen. Grant. I have stated these views to the President frequently, and as I have said, he disagreed with me in these views to the President frequently, and as I have said, he disagreed with me in these views to the President frequently, and as I have said, he disagreed with me in these views to the President frequently, and as I have said, he disagreed with me in these views. He insisted on it that the leaders must be punished and wanted to know when the time would come that these persons could be tried. I told him when they violated their parole. Q. Did you consider that that applied to Jeff. Davis! A. No sir, he did not take any parole. Q. He did not surrender! A. No. sir. It applied to no person who was captured; only to those who were paroled. Insisted on it that General Lee would not have surrendered his army and given up all their arms if he supposed that after surrendering he was going to be tried for treason, and hanged. I thought we got a very fair equivalent for the lives of a few leaders in getting all their arms and getting themselves under control, bound by their oaths to obey the laws. That was the consideration which I insisted upon we received. Q. Did the President argue that question with you! A. There was not much argument about it: it was merely assertion. Q. After you had expressed your opinion about it, did he coincide with you? A. Not then. He afterward got to agreeing with me on that subject. I never claimed that the parole gave these prisoners any political rights whatever. I thought that that was a marter entirely with Congress, over which I had no control. That simply as General-in-Chief commanding the army I had a right to stipulate for the surrender on terms which protected their lives. That is all I claimed. The parole gave them protection and exemption from franchisement for all offenses not in yiolati

gone in his proclamation? A. Just as I said before, I could not see any reason why the fact of a volunteer rising to the rank of a general should exclude hum any more than any other grades. With reference to the tweaty thousand dolfor clause, I thought that a man's success in the world was no reason for his being exe inded from sumesty, but I recollect afterward saying to the President that I toought he was right in that particular and I was wrong. I have heard him say it a number of times. He said it to me, and he said it in my presence at the time that delegations were coming up to him from the South. I recollect that on one occasion he talked to a delegation from Richmond that way. I do not know of any other. I never changed my views. If he was going to give amnesty to a solder at all. I did not see why the fact of a man's having riven to the reank of a General should be a reason for excluding him. Q. Ind. you not advise the President that it was proper and right he should grant amnesty. A. I do not think I said any on that subject. I only locked on the proclamation as one which he was determined to issue and as a thing shasepitable to amendment or improvement. Q. Did you not give your opinion at all that amnesty ought to be granted to those people to any extent? A. I know that I was in favor of some proclamation of the sort, and perhaps I may have said so. It was necessary to do something to establish governments and civil liw there. I wanted to see that done, but do not think I ever did. I have given my opinion, perhaps, as to what has been done, but I do not think I ever did. I have given my opinion, perhaps, as to what has been done, but I do not think I advised any course my reliany more than that I was very suxious to see something done to restore civil governments restored in the 3 sies. Ordid you ever give your opinion as all to the President as to what should be done. Q. I unders and your popinion to be this, that you did not assume to originate or maugurate any policy; but that when any question ca

hem eay upon that subject. I have heard him say twice in his speeches that if the North carried the elections by members enough to give them, with the Southern members, a majority, why would they not be the Congress of the United States, I have heard him say that several times. By Mr Williams.—Q. When you say the North, you mean the Democratic party of the north or, in other words, the party favoring his policy! A. I mean if the North carried enough members in favor of the admission of the South. I did not hear him say that he would recognize them as a Congress. I merely heard him ask the question. Why would they not be the Congress! I heard him say that in one or two speeches. Do not recollect where. By Mr. Boutwell.—Q. Have you heard him make a remark kindred to that elsewhere! A. Yes: I have heard him say that, aside from his speeches, in conversation: cannot say just when; it was probably about that same time. Q. Have you heard him at any time make any remark or suggestion concerning the legality of Congress with the Southern members excluded! A. He alluded to that subject frequently on his tour to Chicago and oack last summer. His speeches were generally reported with considerable accuracy. Cannot recollect wha he said except in general terms, but I read his speeches at the time. On they was reany policy; but that when any question came up and your opinion was asked as to what the President was going to do, or had done, you gave an opinion. A That is it exactly, and I presumed the whole committee so understood me. I have always been attentive to my own daties, and tried not to interfere with other peoples. Was always ready to originate matters pertaining to the army, but I never was willing to originate matters pertaining to the civil government of the United States. When I was asked my opinion about what had been done I was willing to give it; I originated no plan and suggested no plan for civil government; I only gave my views on measures after they had been originated; I simply expressed an anxiety that something should be done to give some sort of control down there. There were no governments there when the war was over, and I wanted to see some government established and wanted to see it done quickly; I did not pretend to say that it should be done, or in what form. By Mr. Eldridge.—Q I contine my questions. with considerable accuracy. Cannot recollect what he said except in general terms, but I read his speeches at the tine, and they were reported with considerable a waracy. I do not recollect having heard him ay anything private on that subject specially. I never heard him allude to the Executive Department of the Government. I never heard him make any remark relative to the controversy between the Executive and Congress. By Mr. Marshall: Q. I understand you to say that you were very anxions at the close of the war that c.vil governments should be established in some form, and you so advised the President! A I so stated frequently in his presence, but I advised no particular form of proceeding. Q. Were you present the President! A I so stated frequently in his presence, but I advised no particular form of proceeding. Q. Were you present when this North Carolina proclamation was read in Cabinet! A. Time I heard it read was in presence of the President and the Secretary of War only. I did not diss nt from it. It was a civil matter, and although I was anxious to have something done, I did not intend to distate a plan. I do not think I expressed any opinion about it at the time. I looked upon it as simply a temporary measure until Congress should meet and settle the whole question, and that it did not make much difference how it was done, so that there was a form of government there I think. I was present at the time, by an invitation of either the President or the Secretary of War. I suppose I was free to express my views. I suppose I was free to express my views. I suppose the object was that I should express my views if I could suggest any change. I do not think I was asked my views. Iknow that if I had been asked the question I would have assented to that or almost anything else that would have given stable government there. In reference to the opinion I gave the President en the amnesty proclamation, I think I have testified pretty intily. I told the President i disagreed with him on the clauses excluding volunteer Generals, and as to the twenty thousand dollar clause. I do not say anything as to the rest of it, whether it was too lenient or too stringent. I an size what I thought about it, but not what I said about it. I know that Immediately rifer the close of the rebellion there was a very fine of feeling men feel cd in the South, and should be done, or in what form. By Mr. Eldridge.—Q I confine my questions entirely to war and peace in expressing the opinion that something should be done, and done quickly. Bid you make a suggestion of what ought to be done? A. No sir. I will state here that before Mr. Lincoln's assassination the question about Lincoln's assassination the question about 1-suing a proclamation of some some sort, and establishing some sort of civil government there was up, and what was done then was continued after Mr. Johnson came into office. continued after Mr. Johnson came into office. Q. Did you give your opinion on that after it was done. A. I was present I think twice during Mr. Lincoln's administration when a proclemation that had been presented had been read. After his assassination it continued right along, and I was there with Mr. Johnson. Q. Did you give President Johnsen your opinion on the subject of the proclamation which you say was up before Mr. Lincoin's death, and was continued afterward. A. I say I have given my opinion on particular passages of it. I have said once or twice, as far as I can recollect, I disagreed with two clauses of the proclamation as to the plan of establishing provisional Governors there; that was a question which I knew nothing about, and which I do not recollect having expressed on the statistic of the proclamation as to the plan of recollect having expressed on the statistic of the proclamation as to the plan of the proclamation as to the plan of establishing provisional Governors there; that was a question which I knew nothing about, and which I do not recollect having expressed on the statistic of the proclamation as the only opinion I recollect having expressed on the statistic of the proclamation as the only opinion I recollect having expressed on the secretary of War. I thought there would be some difficulty in getting people down there to accept offices; but ly riter the close of the rebellion there was a very finel feeling men fee ed in the South, and I hought we ought to take advantage of it as soon as possible, but since that there has been an evident cheuge there. I may have expressed my views to the President. I do not recollect particularly. getting people down there to accept offices; but I fourd siterward they were ready enough to skethem. By the Chairman —Q. If I understand you correctly, the only openion you expressed, and the only advice you give were in reference to the Military side of the question, and not in reference to the civil. A. Nothing forther than that I was anxious that something pressed my views to the Fresident. I do not recollect particularly. Do not suppose that there were any persons engaged in that consultation who thought of what was being dore at that time as being lasting any longer than until Congress should meet, and either ratify that or establish forther than that I was anxious that something should be done to restore some sort of government. Q. But you gave no advice as to what should be done? A. I gave ro advice as to what should be done. By Mr. Eldridge—Q. State the conversation you had on the subject. A. I have had repeated conversations with the President, but I cannot specify what the conversations were any more than I have aiready done. In answer to questions as to how many pardons for rebel Generals he some other form of government 1 know it never crossed my mind that what was being cone was anything more than temporary. I understood this to be the view of the Presi-dent and of everybody else. I did not know of dent and of everybody else. I did not know of any difference of opinion on the subject. He was very smirous to have Congress ratify his views. Mr. Lincoln, prior to his assassination, had inaugurated a policy intended to restore those governments. I was present orce before his murder when a plan was read. The plan adopted by Mr. Johnson, was substantially the plan which had been inaugurated by Mr. Lincoln as the basis for his future action. I do not know that it was verbatim the same. I think the very paper which I heard read twice while Mr. Lincoln was President was the one which was how many pardons for rebel Generals he recommended, Gen. Grant named Longstreet, J. G. French, George H. Stuart, P. D. Roddey. Examination continued—Q. Do you recollect any other officers of the rebel army who were recommended for pardon by you. A. No sir. I cannot mention any more, have already gone over a bigger list than I thought i had recommended. I don't think I recommended Gen. Picket for pardon. I recollect receiving letter after letter from him and letters were sent me basis for his future action. I do not know that it was verbatim the same. I think the very paper which I heard read twice while Mr. Lincoln was President was the one which was carried right through. Q. What paper was that I A. The North Carolina proclamation. Q. You understood that Mr. Lincoln's plan was temporary, to be either confirmed or a new government set up by Congress I A. Yes, and I understood Johnson's to be so, too; that was my impression. I never heard the President. The plan was to be temporary, but I was attisfed everybody looked at it as timply temporary until Congress met. Q. You stated that he North Carolina proclamation was a continuation of the project submitted by Mr. Lincoln. I wish to inquire of you wbether you ever compared them to accertain whether they were the same or not. A. No, sir, I never compared them. I took them to the very same paper. They were substantially the same, if not the very same.

On July 20, General Grant, being recalled, said he had had a conversation with the President in company with Gen. Hillyard, but that nothing important had transpired. General Grant elso testified in reference to the Maryland election troubles. The President had determination to the law on the subject, which charged his views and determination evices. time and again in his behalf. He was especially ureasy least he should be tried by a military commission, on secount of some men who were executed in North Carolina. I do not recollect ever having talked to the President about him. I read one appeal after another in about him. I rend one appeal after another in Picket's behalf, not only from him but from officers in the army who had known him before the war. Q. Do you know whether he has been pardoned yet? A. I do not know. I was rot in favor of his pardon, nor was I in favor of his being tried by a military commission. I think his great anxiety was to receive some assurance that he would not be taken up and imprisoned for offerses alleged against him as a commander in North Carolina; he wanted to be able to go to work and make a living. It is likely I may have recommended that he be given assurance that he would not be arrested and imprisoned. Do not think that I signed a

is likely I may have recommended that he be given assurance that he would not be arrested and imprisoned. Do not think that I signed a recommendation for his perdon. You have no right to esk what my opinion is now. He was charged with executing a number of North Carolina refugees who were captured with a garrisos, under Gen. Wessels, in North Carolina. These men had gone there to evade rebeil conscription, or it may be had deserted from the rebei army, and were tried as deserters and quite a number of them executed. Pickett was in command at the time and a good deal was said as to his having approved the proceedings. French was an active rebeil officer, and served in the field. He (Gen. Grant) had not beard of him much in the field, but he was on the James River when McCleilan was in command. Q. Did you ever advise the pardon of General Lee? A. Yes, sir. General Lee forwarded his application for amnesty through me, and I forwarded it to the President as proved. I do not recollect having had any conversation with the President on that subject. I think it probable that I recommended in the pardon of General Johnson immediately after the surrender of his army on account of the address he delivered to the country of the address he delivered. his attention to the law on the subject, which charged his views and determination evidently. Some troops, about 1,50% were sent to Baltimore to be used in case of a riot. Their services were not needed. TESTIMONY OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE. Chief Justice Chase testified that he knew no reason why the Government should not no reason why the Government should not bring on the trial of Davis; that on his surrender the Courts were in operation in Virginia, in one of which an indictment was procurved against him. He wished to join the Judges on circuit, but he was prevented from so doing by the fact that military commissions were trying cases there. He went to the President and tried to get him to issue a proclamation to the effect that the military tribunals should not interfere with the civil courts, which the President thought was covered by his proclamation of July, 1866, declaring the war at an end. Mr. Johnson appeared very willing to do all that he (Chase) asked, but he never did anything. The President had consulted him on the subject, but he (Chase) did not think that he should have anything to say in the matter, as lo the time, mode, or manner of the trial. Nothing but the existence of military tribunals in Virginia had prevented him from going there to open court, when he should certainly have tried sny case brought before him. He (Chase), about a year ago, was on the point of going to Richmond to begin the trial of Davis. A few weeks betore this, Congress had passed a law reducing the number of judges of the Supreme Court, and provided for holding courts in two out of nine of the judicial districts—the first and second This did not include the Virginia District, and Mr. Chase called a meeting of Supreme Court Judges for the purpose of getting their views on the subject. They all, with one exception, and one Judge being absent in California, were of opinion that he (Chase) could not hold Court in Richmond. bring on the trial of Davis; that on his surrer subject. I think it probable that I recommended the pardon of General Johason immediately after the surrender of his army on account of the address he delivered to it, which is a considered in good tone and spirit I recollect speaking of that, and saying that I should be glad if General Johason received his pardon, on account of the manly manner in which he addressed his troops. I have no recollection of any conversation with the President on the subject of general amnesty, or on the tubject of amnesty at all. I have never was in favor of it until the time shall come when it is eafe to give it. By Mr. Woodbridge.—When I said that the President's views underwent a change, I meant that while I was contending for the rights which those rebels, paroled soldlers, had, he was insisting on it that they should be punished. By Mr. Eldridge.—Any correspondence I ever had with the President is official, and can be turnished. I had to make frequent indorsements on the subjects of the rights of those paroled prisoners. The only correspondence that I could have had on the subject of amnessy was when I recommended men for pardon, as in the case of French and others, of all of which I kept copies, and will furnish them. I recollect the North Carolina proclamation, which was the first one giving a State Government. Was present when it was read. and I was anxious to see a temporary Government there, and I did not went to see anarchy. I was no favor of that or any thing else that looked to civil Governments until Congress could meet and establish Governments. I did not wast all chaos left there and no form of civil Government whatever. I was not in favor of that or any thing else that looked to civil Governments until Congress could meet and establish Governments. I did not want all chaos left there and no form of civil Government whatever. I was not in favor of the civil department. I asked no person what I should do in my duries. I was evil the responsibility, and did not want to give my judgment there. I did not want to give m

Court in Richmond. Attorney General Speed testified that the President always appeared anxious to try Davis; that it was discussed in Cabinet meeting. He (Speed) always objected to the trul for treason before a military commission; and violently opposed the trial of Davis by Judge Underwood. He stated that at one time it was intended to try Davis in Kentucky, but he objected, because then acase of constructive presence would have to be made out; the question was monted as to trying him in Indiana. Ohio or Fennsylvama, or in the District of Columbia, but he (Speed) wished to try him in a place where he (Davis) had been actually present. It had been suggested to try him in Tennessee.

oivil branch of the Government should do? Ey Mr. Phomas.—Q You have stated your opinion as to the right and privileges of General Loe and his soldiers—did you mean that to indelude any pointent rights? A. I have explained that I did not. There was no difference of opinion on this point between President Johnson and me, but there was as to whether the parole gave them any privileges or rights. Reclaiming that the time must come when they could be tried and punished, and I claiming that the time would not come, except by violation of their parole. I claimed that I gave them no politi al privileges, but that I had a right, as military commander, to arand appointly judge in place in place of Catron, but he (Speed) thought it would not look well to appoint for the President a judge for that purpose in his (Johnson's) own State is which opinion the President concurred While he remained in the Cabinet he was the greatest obstacle in the trial of Davis since Mr. Chase could not or would not so and president could not, or would not, go and preside a the Court.

TESTIMONT OF L. C. BAKER. Lafayetta C Baker testified to the contents of

letter purporting to be written by Andrew Johnson to Jeff. Davis in 186, tending some advice relative to the rebellion, and the disposition of troops in Texas. Col. Browning, of the White House and private secretary to the President, asid that the signature to the letter was not a forgery. The letter was stolen by a colored man, at the instigation of a son of Gov. Brownlow's. He [Eaker] at one time asked Mrs. Cobb if she was not ashamed to be around the White House. She said not; that the President authorized and approved her presence there. She showed two letters from Johnson—one to McCullough, asking him to give her a place in the Treasury, and the other to the Postmaster General, asking him to give a position in the Post Office. She said that Johnson had made approaches to her, and invited her to his private room in the Kirkwood House before he President; that she stopped with him once all of one night, and remained there on another occasion until two o'clock in the morning. She got \$3,000 for a pardon. She afterwards gave Col. Robert Johnson a pair of kid gloves, with a \$500 bill in each glove. Johnson to Jeff. Davis in 1-64, tending some

TESTIMONY OF COMMISSIONER ROLLING. Mr. A. E. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, testified that the removals in the Internal Revenue Department were not beneficial to the service; that few of the incumbents were removed for incapacity or dishonesty; that he had no doubt these removals caused a less to the revenue of many millions of dollars. less to the revenue of many millions of dollars. These changes actually encouraged distillers and rectifiers to combine tor purposes of fraud. There were men still in office whom he would remove but could not. He had expressed a desire to the Secretary to have the removals made. The President was in the habit of making the appointments without consulting him and without booking at the records of the office. There were men in the service whom he shad requested to be removed, as many as six. The Secretary always made removals when he had evidence of their inefficiency. In most districts where the officers had been changed, a loss had occurred. In two hundred and firty assessors had been removed. In States where removals were made the best men were removed.

TESTIMONY OF GEN. T. T. ECKERT.

TESTIMONY OF GEN. T. T. BCKERT. General T. T. Eckert, Assistant Secretary of War, testified before the Judiciary Committee war, testified before the Judiciary Committee that Payne (the conspirator) confessed to him a snort time before he was executed, that he (Payne) and Booth wore present in the crowd at the White House which serenaded Pkssident Lincoln, on the 12th of April, 1865, for rhe purpose of shooting the President. That they were armed for that purpose, and that Booth ursed Payne to shoot him then, but that Payne declined for fear of missing Mr. Lincoln and shooting some one else. Booth then remarked "That was the last speech Lincoln would ever make."

MAIL STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO GREAT BRITAIN -The Postmaster General has accepted enders for the mail steamship service from New York to the United Kingdom during the 1868 from the Hamburg American Packet Company, the North German Lloyd, and the New York. Liverpool and Philadelphia Steamship Company at a compensation of 15 cents per ounce (about 5 cents per single lette-) for letter mails, and 6 cents per pound for printed matter, &c.

TER WRSTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPA-MY will, it is said, propose to sell the Govern-ment a part of their lines and wires for postal purposes, but members of Congress doubt the authority of Congress to make such a purchase, and if anything be done looking to the adoption of a telegraphic postal system, it is believed its extent will be only the declarat of routes to be let out by contracts, after the

THE FREEDMEN'S BURBAU.-Mr. Elliot. of Massachusetts, proposes to introduce the following in relation to the freedmen's bureau "Resolved, That the committee on freedmen's affairs be directed to ascertain what reasons there are, if any, why the freedmen's bureau should be continued 'syond the time now limited by law, and report by bill or otherwise, with power to send for person and papers, and examine witnesses under oath.

PURCHASE OF THE DANISH ISLANDS .- Official news, it is said, has been received that the treaty for selling two of the Danish West Indis Islands to the United States for \$7,500,000 in gold has been recently signed at Copenhagen. Denmark retains Santa Groce. The population of the newly acquired dominion is not suffi-cient to constitute a State, so that it will have to remain for some time a territory.

THE EUROPEAN CONFERENCE.-A cable dis patch contradicts the report that General Dix has made a proposition that the United States join the European Conference.

PERSONAL -General Steadman will, probably, leave here to-night for New Orleans, to resume his official duties as collector of inter-

INTERNAL REVENUE -Beceipts from the source to-day were \$846,949 67.

CONNISSIONED.—Gov. Swann has commis-sioned the various officers elected in Mont-comery county, Md., on the 5th instant. With the exception of the County Commissioner none of the other officers have yet qualified William Thompson, Esq. has been commis-sioned Chief Judge of the Orphane' Court.

17 The Springfield Republican states the case of a young man who obtained a marriage license from a city clerk, bargaining for the right to return it if the lady should not say "yes" to his proposition. In about a week "e returned it with the remark. "It was no go; but give me another; I guess I've got a sure thing

Supreme Court for a long time is the pending claim of Eleanor Lawrence on L. Draper Cook for \$10,000, for breach of promise of marriage. Both are residents of Gardiner, and the hundred witnesses in the case come from the first families of Gardiner, Hallowell, and Augusta.

The "Russian skirt" is a new style for underwear which has recently been patented. It is composed of fine, soft material, resembling merino, gored in the manufacturing, and is hemmed and bound ready for use. It has a few plaits. It is evidently superior to the skirts made of flannel, as it will shrink less in washing, and its pliancy adds to its warmth.

To the case of Thos. W. Alleed against Mark Bray, in the Misseuri Supreme Court the decision of the Oircuit Court was sustained, erdering the appellant to pay three thousand dollars damages for aaving expressed sympathy with and aiding a party of Confederate soldiers, under Sterling Price, in destroying Alleed's property in Linden, Mo., August, 1561

ACCIDENT. — Yesterday morning a little daughter of Mr. A. Colline, No. 5 South Durnam street, aged eighteen months, and her right shoulder dislocated by a person who was playing with her, and swinging her by the arms. Dr. C. Edward Miller attended her. This should be a warning to those who would swing young children in that way.—Ball, Sun.

The New York Union of practical house painters on Wednesday night, passed a resolu-tion imposing a fine upon any member of the society who may reluse on pay day night to show his wages to a fellow-member. ---

Wyleter Hugo and Louis Blanc are among the directors of the new republican paper, 'Lee Etats Unis d'Europe,' to be started in Geneva.

Topnessee is debating the passage of dog law, one of the provisions of which shall exempt one dog in each family from taxation. An enterprising man has purchased an island in the Ohio river, where he intends to establish a colony of cats, which he will raise for their far. They will in a short time become

By The Greenland whale fishery has been more unsuccessful this year than ever before.

By No longer is the test oath administered to hissouri jurors.

MONDAY, November 25.

SENATE.—The President presented a memorial from Rear Admiral Stewart asking to be placed on the retired list. Referred to Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Pomeroy presented a petition from citizens of Massachusetts asking equal suffrage, male and female, in the District of Columbia. Referred to Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Edmunds, from the Joint Committee on Retrenchment, reported a joint resolution directing the payment into the Treasury of all monies received or held by officers of the United States from the sale of captured or ahandoned property which was laid over.

Also, a resolution directing the arrest of E. G. Bundar, of New York, for refusing to testify before the Committee. Adopted.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution granting the use of the Senare to Rev. Newman Hall for the purpose of delivering a lecture on Wednesday evening, the 26th instant.

Mr. Trumbuli said this was a delicate matter, but if the doors were opened to this kind of thing, they would have no end to similar applications. Mr. Edmunds, from the Joint Committee o

Mr. Frelinghuysen thought it would be unfortunate if the resolution was not adopted, no mat er what had been the action of the Eng-lish Government, Mr. Hall had been our

friend.
Mr. Cameron would contribute his share to art. Cameron would contribute his share to-wards paying for a room for Mr. Hail, but was in favor of keeping this Senate Chamber for its legitimale purposes. If an American divine was to go to England and ask for the chamber of the House of Lords to deliver a lecture in, he would be hooted at.

After some further discussion, the resolution was rejected.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the propriety of an immediate reduction of the standing military force of the States, which was adopted.

Mr. Ross offered a resolution, which was adopted.

adopted, requesting the Committee on Military
Affairs to inquire into the propriety of reporting a bill to provide for the enlistment of voluniters for a limited period to preserve peace
on the plains and for other purposes.
Adjourned.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.—The House reassembled and was called to order at 12 o'clock precisely; after which, a ferveut and eloquent prayer was offered by Rev. Newman Hall, of England, who petitioned earnestly for a better state of feeling and a closer union between this country and Great Britain.

The peaker laid before the House a certificate of the Governor of Keatucky, announcing the election, in August last, of Mr. J. S. Golliday as a Representa ive in Congress from that State, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Elijah Hise.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.) said questions relating

State, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Elijah Hise.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.) said questions relating to this subject were already pending before the Committee on Elections, and he thought this should take the same cour.e, in order that the whole subject might be investigated and reported upon at one bearing. He therefore moved the reference of the subject to the Committee on Elections, and pending investigation the member be not sworn in.

Mr. Adams (Ky.) made a brief statement in explanation of the condition of things in the Congressional District of which Mr. Golliday claimed to be a representative. At the May election Mr. Hise was elected by a majority of 6.000 over his competitor, Mr. Blackie. Before receiving his certificate Mr. Hise died. and Mr. Blakie then came here and claimed to be the representative. A special election was held in August and Mr. Golliday now comeshere with the proper certificate. He (Mr. Adams) had no objection to the reference of the credentials, but thought the ordinary rule should prevail and that Mr. Golliday be sworn in.

Mr. Paine (Mo.) said this was a necessity.

sworn in.

Mr. Paine (Mo.) said this was a peculiar case. Mr Hise died before he received a certificate, and then Mr. Blakie came here, not to contest Mr. Hise's seat, as he would have done
if Mr. H. had lived, but he came here claiming
that he had teen elected by a majority of the
legal votes cast at the May election.
The subject was further debated by Mexers.
Paine, Adams of Ky. Dawes, Bingham of Ohio,
and others. and others.

The motion of Mr. Dawes was agreed to by wote of 105 year to 38 nays.

Mr. Arnell. of Tenn., who was absent on

hursday, was then sworn in.

After the call of States for bills and joint res After the call of States for bills and joint resolutions, the Speaker announced the committees for the Fortieth Congress, as follows:

On Elections—Messers, Dawes of Mass., Scofield of Pa., Upson of Mich., Shellabarger of O., McClurg of Mo., Cook of Ill., Poland of Vt., Chandler of N. Y., Kerr of Ind.

Ways and Means—Messers, Schenck of Ohio, Hooper of Mass., Moorhead of Pa., Allison of Iowa, Griswold of N. Y., Logan of Ill., Maynard of Tenn., Brooks of N. Y., Niblack of Ind. Applications—Messers, Stevens of Pa., Washburne of Ill., Spalding of O., Blaine of Me. Beaman of Mich., Buller of Mass., Kelsey of N. Y., Phelps of Md., Nicholson of Del., Banking and Currency—Messers, Pomercy of N. Y., Hooper of Mass., Buckland of O., Lynch of Me., Hulbard of W. Va., Judd of Ill., Coburn of Ind., Randall of Pa., Barnes of N. Y.

inc Rattroad-Messrs. Price of lowa Highy of Cal., Donnelly of Min., Clarke of Kan., Mallory of Oregon, Ames of Mass., Covode of Pa., Pruyn of N. Y., Van Trump

of O.

Claims—Messrs. Bingham of O., Washburn of Mass., Ward of N. Y., Holman of Ind., Harding of Ill., Cobb of Wis., Mercur of Pa., Stokes of Tenn., and Hubbard of Conn.

Commerce—Messrs. Washburn of Ill., Eliot of Mass., Dixon of R. I., O'Neill of Pa., Eggleston of O., Humphrey of N. Y., Sawyer of Wis., Robertson of N. Y., and Axtell of Cal. Public Lands—Messrs. Julian of Ind., Diggs of Mich. Glossbrenner of Pa., Donnelly of Minn., Echley of O. Anderson of Mo. Ashley of Ney., Hopkins of Wis., and Taber of N. Y. Post Offices and Post Roads—Messrs. Farnsworth of Ill., Ferry of Mich., Lawrence of Pa., Clarke of O., Laucoln of N. Y., Lynch of Me., Hill of N. J., Fox of N. Y., and Johnston of Cal.

District of Columbia-Messrs. Ingersoll of II., Welker of Ohio, Baldwin of Mass. McCul-ough of Md., Krantz of Pa., Wood of N. Y. Williams of Ind., Halsey of N. Y., and Van

Horn of N. Y.
Judiciary—Messs. Wilson of Iowa, Boutwell of Mass., Thomas of Md., Williams of
Pa., Woodbridge of Vt., Lawrence of Ohio,
Churchill of N. Y., Marshall of Ill., Eldridge of Wis.

Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Ward of N. Y., Stevens of N. H., Nunn of Tenn., Trowbridge of Mich., Laurence of Ohio, Polsley of West Va., Robertson of N. Y., Eldridge of Mess.

West va., Robertson of N. Y., Eldridge of Wis., and Van Anken of Pa.

Public Expenditures.—Hulburd of N. Y., Broomall of Pa., Hubbard of Iowa, Plantz of O., Bramwell of Ill., Uoburn of Ind., Peters of Me., Taber of N. Y., and Getz of Pa.

Private Land Claims.—Orth of Ind., Lough. Private Land Claims.—Orth of Ind., Loughridge of lowa, Woodbridge of Vt., Woodward
of Pa., Trimble of Tenn., Bailey of N. Y., Benton of N. H., Hamilton of O., and Stone of Md.
Manufactures.—Morrell of Pa., Ames of
Mass., Sawyer of Wie., Smith of Vt., Seelye of
N. Y., Moore of N. J., Laflin of N. Y., Bardum
of Conn., and Van Trump of Uhio.
Agriculture—Trowbridge of Mich., Lawrence of Pa., Ross of Ill., Newcombe of Mo.,
Fields of N. Y., Wilson of Ohio, Loughridge of
Lowa, Kitchen of W. Va., and Johnston of
Cal.

Cal.
Indian Affairs.—Windom of Minn., Hulburd of lows. Clarke of Kansas, Ross of Ill., Van Horn of Mo., Schofield of Pa., Shankes of Ind., Taffe of Nebraska, and Mungen of Ohio.

Taile of Nebraska, and Munger of Ohio.
Military Affairs.—Garnele of Ohio, Pile of Mo., Kelchum of N. Y., Washburn of Ind., Dodge of lowa, Raum of Ill., Hawkins of Tenn., Sitgreave of N. J., and Boyer of Pa., Maita.—Paine of Wis, Harding Ill., Buckland of O., Eanks of Mass., Gravelly of Mo., Blair of Mi. h., Shanks of Ind., Adams of Ky., and Van Auken of Pa.

Naval Affairs.—Pike of Me., Kelley of Pa., Tritchell, of Mass., Stewart of N. Y., Starkwestber of Conn., Ferry of Mich., Stevens of N. H., Archer of Md., and Haight of N. J., Foreign Affairs.—Messra, Hanks of Mass., Orth of Ind., Cultum of Ill., Washburne of Wis., McCarthy of N. Y., and Morgan of Ohio.

Territories.—Means., Ashlay of O., Calland.

wis. mcCarlay of N. Y., Blair of Mich., Myers of Pa., Robinson of N. Y., and Morgan of Ohio.

Territories—Mesars. Ashley of O., Callum of Ill., Marvis of N. Y., Hunter of Ind., Taylor of Pa., Mullins of Tenn., Take, of Neb., Wood of N. Y., and Hotchhis of Coan.

Revolutionary and war of 1882 Pensions—Mesars. Loan et Mo., Multing of Tenn., Price of lows., Washburn of Mass., Miller of Pa., Seelye of N. Y., Washburn of Ind., Burr of Ill.. Morissey of N. Y., Washburn of Ind., Burr of Ill.. Morissey of N. Y., Washburn of Ind., Harr of Ill.. Morissey of N. Y., Washburn of Ind., Harr of Ill.. Morissey of N. Y., Washburn of Ind., Harr of Ill.. Fox of N. Y., Roads and Uanais—Mesars. Miller of Pa., Polsley of W. Va., Burr of Ill.. Fox of N. Y., Welson of O., Oake of Pa., Newcombe of Mo., Dodge of lows. McCartay of N. Y., Kerr of Ind., Harrum of Coan.

Mines and Mining—Mesars. Highy of Cal., Ashley of Nevd., Briggs of Mids., Ashley of Nevd., Briggs of Mid Territories—Mesars. Ashley of O. Cultum of Ill., Marvin of N. Y., Hunter of Ind., Taylor of Pa., Mullins of Tenn., Taffe, of Neb., Wood of N. Y., and Hotchis.s of Coan.

Revolutionary and war of 1912 Pensions—Mesars. Loan of Mo., Malling of Tenn., Price of Iowa, Washburn of Mesa. Miller of Pa., Seelye of N. Y., Washburn of Ind., Burr of Ill., Morissey of N. Y., Washburn of Ind., Burr of Ill., Morissey of N. Y., Benjamin of Mo., Hamilton of O., Nunn of Tenn., Miller of Pa., Poleley of W. Va., Burr of Ill., Fox of N. Y.

Roads and Uanals—Messrs. Cook of Ill., Orneti of N. Y., Wilson of O., Oake of Pa., New combe of Mo., Dodge of Iowa, McJurtay of N. Y., Kerr of Ind., Haraum of Coan.

Mines end Mining—Messrs. Higgy of Cal., Ashley of Need, Briggs of Mica., Ashley of Obio, Ferrie of N. Y. Hunter of Ind., Mallery of Org., Weddward, of Pa., and Sitgraws of N. J.

Freedmen's Affairs—Messrs. Elict of Mass.

Freedmen's Affairs—Messrs. Elict of Mass.

CONGRESSIONAL

Trimble of Tenn., Loan of Mo., Pane of Win., Ela of N. H., Morell of Pa., Baker of Ill., Adams of Ky., and Hotchkins of Conn.

Education and Labor.—Baker of Ill., Carey of Ohio, Julian of Ind., Boutwell of Mass., Wilson of Pa., Cornell of N. Y., Graveley of Mo., Barnes of N. Y., and Stone of Me.

Carriage, Weights and Mensures.—Kelley of Pa., Judd of Ill., Smith of Vt., Feris of N. Y., Hill, of N. J., Carey of Ohio, Axiel of Cal.

Parents —Jenckes of R. I., Myers of Pa., Chancler of N. Y., Bromwell of Ill. and Peters of Me.

Public riulidings and Grounds.—Covo'e of Pa., Van Horn of N. Y., Cobb of Wis., Moore of N. J., and Nirbolson of Del.

Revisal and U. Houshed Business—Mesars.

Poland of Vt., Wilson of Lows. Pomeroy of af N. Y., Windom of Minn, and Marshall of Ill.

Mileage Mesars Anderson of Mo.

of N. Y., Windom of Minn, and Marshall of lik

Mileage—Messrs. Anderson of Mo. Plants of O., Van Aernam of N. Y., Raun of Ill., and Getzof Pa.

Acounts—Messrs. Broomall of Pa., Eckley of Ohio, Arnell of Tenn, Fields of N. Y., and McCullough of Md.

Expenditures of State Department—Messrs. Arnell of Tenn, Fike of Marne, Fahars of E., Clarke of Ohio, and Humphrey of N. Y.

Expenditures of Treasury Department—Messrs. Marvin of N. Y., Starkweather of Conn. Taylor of Pa. Kitchen of West Va., and Robinson of N. Y.

Expenditures of War Department—Messrs. Williams of Ind., Williams of Pa., Garfield of Ohio, Stewart of N. Y., and Phelps of Md.

Expenditures of Navy D. partment—Messrs. Upson, of Mich., Dawes of Mass., Van Wick of N. Y., Thomas of Md., and Glessbrenner of Pa.

Expenditures of Post Office Department—

Expenditures of Post Office Department— Measrs, Pile of Mo., Eggleston of Ohio, O'Neill of Pa., Ketchum of N.Y., and Hubbard of

Expenditures of Interior Department— Messrs-Hubbard of Wis., Koontz of Pa., Bailey of N. Y.; Twitchell of Mass, and Morgan, of Ohio.

Ohio.

Expenditures on Public Buildings—Messrs.

Washburne of Me., Dixon of R. I., Hulburd of
N. Y., Van Horn of Mo., and Archer of Md.

Joint Cammittee on Library—Messrs. Baldwin of Mass., Pruyn of N. Y., and Spalding of

Printing Meesrs, Laffin of N. Y., Ela of N. H., and Clarke of Pa.

Enrolled Bills Nelson of Pa., Hopkins of Wis., and Holman of Ind. of Wis., and Holman of Ind.
Retrenchment — Messra. Van Wyck of N. Y.,
Randall of Pa. Welker of Ohio, Polsley of N.
J., Jenckes of R. I., Benjumia of Mo., and
Beston of N. H.
The following Investigating Committees
were appointed the first session of the Fortieth
Congress:

The following Investigating Committees were appointed the first session of the Fortieth Congress:

On Southern Railroads.—Mesers McClurg of Mo., Mercur of Pa., Washburne of Ind., Chauler of N. Y., and Sawyer of Wis.

Assassination of President Lincoln—Mesers. Butler of Mass., Shellabarger of O., Julian of Ind., Ward of N. Y., Randail of Pa.

Treatment of Union Prisoners—Mesers. Shanks of Ind., Pile of Mo., Harding of Itil. Stevens of N. H., Mungen of O.

On Pay Department—Mesers. Lincoln of N. Y., Scotield of Pa., Cobb of Wis., Buckland of O., Holman of Ind., Paine of Wis., Getz of Pa.

At the conclusion of the above announcements, Mr. Robinson (N. Y.) obtained the floor, and addressed the House at length upon the treatment of Fenians in Europe.

At 235 Mr. Bontweil presented the testimony taken upon the subject of impeachment, together with the msjority report, the reading of which was demanded by Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts. The reading will occupy at least five hours.

LOCAL NEWS.

No Cow allowed about the City Hall.— Mayor Wallach yesterday complained of Washington Rollins, Catherine Madison, Pat-rick Foley, Sarah E. Cook, and Mary Carroll. as allowing their cows to trespass upon the lot in the rear of the City Hail. They were arraigned before Justice Walter, who fined each 85 and 81 cotts. Sarah E. Cook, who had three cows, was required to pay \$18.

whose friends are too poor to furnish the same, unless their petition is accompanied by the physician's certificate, and satisfactory evidence given that they are really in indigent circumstances.

KERPING A DISREPUTABLE HOUSE .- Sergeant Earker, of the first precinct, yesterday arrested a colored woman, usmed Ann Dorsey who had a bearing before Justice Tucker his morning, upon the charge, preferred by Mr. Steller, of keeping a bawdy-house. The accused was committed to jail for court by the justice.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Richard Smith came before Justice Harper, on Saturday, charged with committing an assault upon J. R. Howes. He was required to give bail for court.

Forgery .- E. M. Scott, a merchant, was arrested on Saturday by officer Ourand, and taken before Justice Walter, charged by Wm. F. Hatton with forgery. He was committed to all for a further hearing.

LARCENY OF A STOVE .- Thomas Weshington was, on Saturday evening, arrested and taken before Justice Cull, charged with hav-ing stolen a slove from Elizabeth Brown. He

REVIEW OF THE POLICE.—The Metropolitan Porce force will be reviewed on Widne day next cy the Police Commissioners. They will also parade through some of the principal

THE ISSUES OF THE DAT.—Hon T. A. Plants, M. C., of Ohio, will speak before the Union League, at Union League Hall, on 9th street, between D and E, this evening.

Virginia News.

Mr. Nathan Shipley, the contractor to rebuild the bridges on the Manassas Gap Raifroad in Shenandoah, has a force of bands now at work on the Narrow Passage and Stony Creek Bridges, which he says will be completed in four weeks. The Narrow Passage Bridge is its feet high, and 440 feet long, two stories of treate work.

Its feet high, and 440 feet long, two stories of trestle work.

There was a very large gathering of the Tunker brethren at the church near Greemount, in Rockingham county, on the 7th of November, for the purpose of holding what is known as their Love Feast. There was a large attendance, both of preachers and people, some of whom had come from a distant. State.

The managers of the various railroads entering Richmond have agreed to carry all delegates who attend the 11th of December Convention free on their return.

ing Richmond have agreed to carry all delegates who attend the 11th of December Convention free on their return.

E. T. Shultz. of Baltimore, and L. O. Magrath. of Fredericksburg, bought of Hill. Warren & Co., the "Bridgewater Cotton Mill." opposite Falmouth, on the 7th instant. L. O. Magrath has eince sold his interest to E. T. Shultz & Co., of Baltimore, who will put it in operation immediately.

The respective authorities of the State Agricultural and the Central Agricultural Societies have decided to issue a joint call for a Convention of the farmers of Virginia to meet in Eichmond at the same time that the Conservative Convention meets.

A military order was received at Lynchburg on Thursday, through General Wilcox, directing that the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad be turned over to the new administration, the claims against the Company having been arranged, estisfactorily to the Government.

The farm owned by the late Adin White cituated between Leesburg and Hughesville, containing 165 acres, was sold has twednesday for \$65.50 per acre. Tunis Titus, of Londoun, purchaser.

Rev. Jos Carson, of the Methodist Confer-

sev. Jos. Carson, of the Methodist Confer-ence, who is over 60 years old, and has been in the ministry for 60 years, preached in Peters-burg Sunday night. The Index mys his man-ner was bold, distinct, and impressive. A fire has been raging for several days on the mountains west of Capon Springs. The dry state of the forest and the prevailing winds have tended to spread it over a wide extent of country.

TELEGRAMS TO THE STAR.

THE PRIZERING.

Arrest and Release of Collyer in Balti-more-Hegave \$3,000 Bail, and the Beat Leaves Baldimore at Nine this Evening. [Special Dupsteh to the Star]

BALTIMORE. Nov. 25 .- Collyer was arreste by the Baltimore authorities at 11 a.m. to-day and be gave \$5.000 bail not to fight in Mary.

lond, when he was released. The boat leaves

at nice o'clock this evening from the foot of

[By Cable to the Associated Press.]

Prederick street. FROM EUROPE TO-DAY.

LONDON, Nov. 25-Noon.—Consols, 917-16 U. S. 5-20's, 70's I Ivantoot. Nov. 25-Noon.—Cotton heavy and declining: Minding Uplands, 83-16: Or-leans, 87-16. Sales are estimated at Sour onless. Other articles buchanged. Liverproof, Nov. 25-2 p. m.—Cotton heavy, and declined Vd.: Uplands, 81-16; Orleans,

Lendon, Nov. 25—Evening.—Councile, 947-16, J. S. 5-20's, 70 g. Hillinois Central, 85 g.; Eries.

FRANKSORT, Nov. 25-Evening-U. S. 20's, 75% LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25-Evening.-Ootton closed beavy and irregular, and prices declined 1-16 d. sale- of 10,000 bales; Uplands, bd., Orleans, 8 ad; other articles unchanged

The Jefferson Davis Trial RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 25 - There is a large crowd waiting admittance to the United States Court. A company of cavalry is on the spot . Among the witnesses summoned for the Government, are Generals Magrader, Mahone and Wickham of Virginia, and Jordon Geor-

(SECOND DISPATOR ) RICHNOND VA., Nov. 25.-Chief Justice Chase did not arrive here to day. The trial will not be commenced to day.

The Loss of Life by the Hurricane at St. Thomas.

[Special Dispatch to The Star.] HAVANNA, Nov. 21 -The official burial returns show that 1,444 persons lost their lives in the late hurricane at the Island of St. Thomas.

Sudden Death.

PRILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—David Lyle, Super-intendent of the Fire Department, died very suddenly this morning, at his residence, while taking some papers from his fire proof. Eatal Railroad Accident.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 25.—George Kinney, an employee on the Northern railroad, was killed this morning. He leaves a wife and five children

New York Market. New York, Nov. 25.—Flour loade cents lower. Wheat dull and dominally lower. Coradquiet and steady. Rye quiet. Oats firmer. Pork dult Mess 820.70. Lard quiet at 12 ya 13 %. Whisky nominal. Barley firm; sales of 6.000 bushels of Canada West at 81.35. Peasonominal. Cotton dull at 17 % a17 % cents for Midding Uplands. Preighja quiet. Spirite Turpentine quiet at 54 % a55 cents. Rosin dull at 83.

Another Cowhiding Affair—A Late Mer-chant Publicly Whipped by a Woman. [From the New Orleans Picsyune, Nov. 17th.] Yesterday morning, between the hours of its and it o'clock, another one of those interesting cowhiding affairs took place in our city, and this time the party cowhided was not the president of a National Bank, nor the party using the cowhide one of the male sex. This state of the case, in one respect, gave to the affair rather more interest than usual.

rather more interest than usual.

In this instance the party cowhided was Mr. Anthony Schroeder, late of the cotton factorage and commission merchant firm of Schroeder's Schrieber, No. 175 Common street, and the party doing the cowhiding, was a German lady, having respectable connections in this city. The scene of this interesting occurrence was on Gravier street, near Carondelet. The reasons for the castigation were that the lady had some time ago deposited with the firm of Messra. Schroeder & Schrieber the sum of \$1.000 the firm recently inside; the lady balled on Mr. Messra. Schroeder & Schrieber the sum of \$1,000 the firm recently failed; the lady balled on Mr. Schroeder and demanded payment of the meney deposited, and he not only refused, but had her forcibly ejected from the office. Meeting him yesterday, and being prepared to inflict punishment, and scorning to ask any one to fight her battle for her, she gave the late merchant a good lashing with that severest of v hips, a good cowhide. She applied it several times across his face, though he endeavored to fence her weapon off with his cane. Of course, this rather singular reaccounter attracted quite a crowd, among winch were a number of Carondelet brokers. The sympathies of the lookers-on were, as a matter THE BURIAL OF PAUPERS.—The sanitary officers announce that hereafter no orders will be given for the burial of paupers or others whose friends are too poor to furnish the we are informed, pursued by the hisses of the crowd. While whipping him, she exclaimed several times in German: "You swindler, you have robbed me of a thousand dollars!" This little occurrence was certainly one of the most interesting and exciting we have had the good fortune to record in our reportorial capacity in a long time. The condition of affairs is improving. This is another indication of the revival of the business season, and the importers of cowhides should see to having on hand a full supply.

Buens and Scalds.—In the St. Louis Medical Reporter we find the following prescription for this painful accident. It is especially useful when the cutticle or scarf skin has come away to a considerable extent "Taxe one drachm of finely powdered alum and mix thoroughly with the white of two eggs and one teaspoonful of fresh lard; spread on a cloth, and apply to the parts burnt. It gives almost instant relief from pain, and by excluding the air, prevents excessive inflammatory action. The application should be changed at least once a day. While on the subject, we give another formula for an application to burns: In severe cases, clear creosote may be employed, followed by a dressing to consist of creosote one drachm (a teaspoonful.) simple cerate one onnee, mix thoroughly. The ointment is sufficiently strong for most cases. On the concurrent testimony of several physicians, headed by Dr. O. E. Brewster, the suggester of the remedy, it almost immediately and completely relieves the pain and smarting.

The Point of Rocks Railroad.—The Georgetown Courier's correspondent at this place is in error in stating that any considerable part of the Metropolican branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad has been placed under centract. Mr. N. D. Offint, one of the alleged contractors, informed us yesterday morning that he has never been advised of having obtained a contract on the road, and has no knowledge as to any of the statements made by the Courier's corrospondent.

We are informed, however, by the attorney for the road, that he will proceed, as soon as the new sheriff qualifies, to condemn the right of way in every case where he has not succeeded in bargaining with the owners of the land, and that some of the heavier sections will soon be let out. The road, we have no doubt, will be completed within the time prescribed by the charter.—Rock cille (M.) Scuting. THE POINT OF ROCKS RAILROAD. - The

A BLACK WORKINGMAN'S CONVENTION—
A BLACK WORKINGMAN'S CONVENTION—
The New Orleans Ore-cent gives notice of a
"Workingmen's Convention to meet in New
Orleans on the 15th of next month, and to contain delegates from Louisiana, Alsaama, Missinsippl. Texas and Arkansas," The Cresent
says: "The memoers of this association are
all respectable colored men raised in the South,
and of no mean claims to intelligence and information. It is their earnest desire to withdraw the attention of their bretheren from the
mad pursuit of Office and politics to the more
reasonable, useful, and profitable occupation
of agricultural labor."

BRES DECIDED TO BE A NUISANCE.-Some Bres Dreidrd to be a Nuisance.—Some time ago, Augustus Banker entered complaint before the Mayor, charging John Young with maintaining a nuisance in the shape of a lot of bees. The honey-makers visited Banker's store, and almost prevented the transaction of business therein. They intruded in every part of the store, and made havor of sugars, caudies, etc., kept on hand. The case came up for trial yesterday afternoon, and was concluded this moraing, when the jary rendered a vertice of guilty. It is therefore a settled matter that bees constitute a nuisance when they intrude on the premises of their keeper's neighbors.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

Brigham Young, not content with one attack on civilization and christianity, is after the little god of Love. In a late order this beant of a prophet orders the young men of Utah to marry "right off" all the unmarried girls, and not allow themselves to be guided by love, but marry as they come. Love he pronounces as a humbug, and winds up with saying that if after a certain time any girls "are iseft over," he will marry them.

Bit over, he will marry them.

By At the distribution of prime to children, Eugenie wore a bine antin train robe with a fichu Marie Antoinette, and over it a white lace Alencon shawl. Her bonnet, a fanchon was white, trimmed with blue feathers.

By "How do you do!" said a friend to Mr. O. D. Rimball, in Quincy Market, Hoston. Friday. "First raie; never was better," replied Mr. Kimball, and fell dead as he apoke.

By The Himois Central Ratiroad Company is obliged to bring water for its engines to one of the water stations a distance of fifty-four miles.

miles.

The New Orleans Crescent calls the favorise Southern tournaments wabsurd and half developed gammon."

They ton, Ohio, is to have a twenty-acreshing pend,